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REGULATIONS

FOR THE

TOWN'S HOSPITAL OF GLASGOW:

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION,

CONTAINING A VIEW OF

THE HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL,

AND THE

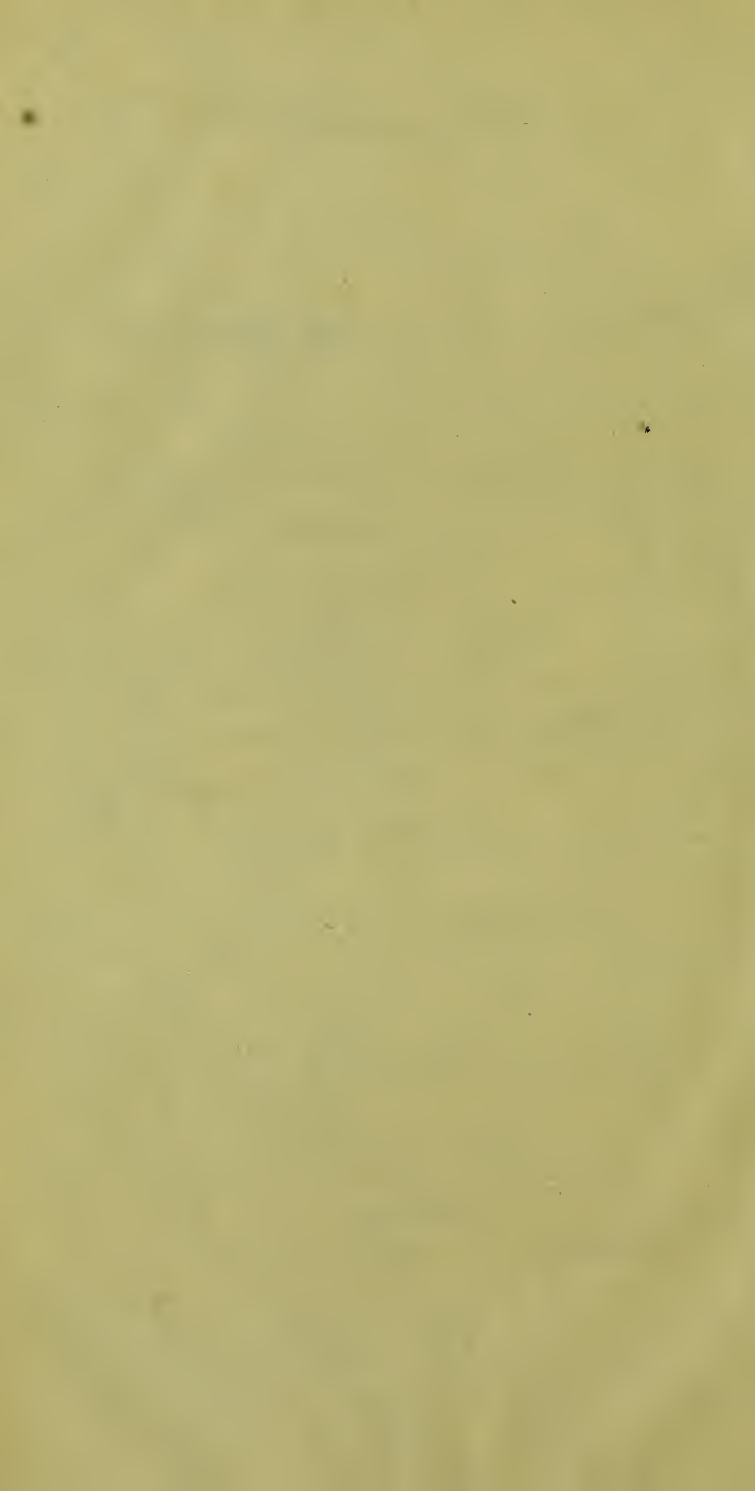
MANAGEMENT OF THE POOR.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED IN THE SCOTTISH GUARDIAN OFFICE.

1841.

9



CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION,	v
An ACT for Explaining, Altering, and Amending the Mode of Assessment for the Maintenance of the Poor within the City of Glasgow,...	xix

CHAP. I.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Sec. 1.—Of the Directors,	1
November Meeting,	ib.
February Meeting,	3
May Meeting,	ib.
August Meeting,	ib.
Sec. 2.—Of the Weekly Committee,	5

CHAP. II.—STIPENDIARY MANAGEMENT.

Sec. 1.—Of the House Governor,	6
Sec. 2.—Of the Superintendent,	10
Sec. 3.—Of the Matron,	13
Sec. 4.—Of the Clerk,	15
Sec. 5.—Of the Chaplain,	16
Sec. 6.—Of the Surgeons,	17
Sec. 7.—Of the Nurses,	21
Sec. 8.—General Rules,	22

CHAP. III.—OF ADMISSION ON THE FUNDS.

Sec. 1.—Sessional Poor,	23
Sec. 2.—Hospital Relief and Admission,	ib.
Sec. 3.—Of the In-door Poor,	26
Sec. 4.—Of the Children,	27
Sec. 5.—Of the Idiots and Lunatics,	29

*Extract from the Minutes of an Adjourned Quarterly
Meeting of Directors of the Town's Hospital, held 30th
March, 1841.*

“ IT was moved by Mr. LEADBETTER, seconded by Mr. BUCHANAN, and unanimously agreed to, that the Rules and Regulations (with the Introduction thereto), as now amended, revised, and enlarged, be approved of, and printed for the use of the Directors, Members of Session, Officers, and Servants of the Hospital; and that the Rules for the In-door Poor be hung up in every Ward.”

INTRODUCTION.

HOSPITALS, or Spittals, were originally erected during the subsistence of the Roman Catholic religion. Their object was the reception of the sick and the stranger, and the support of the aged and helpless. They were at first governed by the priests and deacons, under the inspection of the bishop, but were afterward placed under the administration of responsible laymen. Ample revenues were assigned by the Church for their maintenance, and rich endowments were also founded by individuals. The rest of the poor were chiefly supplied by alms from monasteries.

The Reformation, in 1560, dissolved all these institutions.* The barons seized on the spoil, and the poor were left destitute. Distress and disorder followed, in consequence of which an act of the Scottish Parliament was passed in 1579. It directed the Lord Chancellor to "call for the erection of all Hospitalles to be produced before him, and inquire and consider the present estate thair of, reducing them as far as possible to the first institutions, as may best serve for the help and reliefe of the aged, impotent, and pure peopil." This provision came too late, for the funds were all appropriated. Resorting, therefore, to other sources for relief, the act also required, that all the poor should repair to their own parishes; that an inquisition should there be taken of those "qhuilkes mon of necessity live by almes;" that a register should be made of "the saidis pure peopil" and their circumstances; that consideration should be taken "qhuat their neidful sustentation will extend to every ouke;" [week] and that then, "by the gude discretion of the Provests, Baillies, and Judges [Justices] in the parochines [parishes] to landwart, and sik as they sal call to them to that effect, to tax and stent the haill inhabitants within the parochin, according to the estimation of their substance, without ex-

* Owing to this great change, many of the poor were left for a season destitute; but the Reformed Church displayed the warmest sympathy, and employed the most vigorous and successful efforts to relieve them, as ecclesiastical records still extant amply show. The change, however, from the feudal to the modern system of society, which ere long came into operation, seriously aggravated the evil.

ception of persones, to sik ouklie charge and contribution as sal be thocht expedient and sufficient, to susteine the saidis pure peopil."

This Act formed the origin, and still continues the basis, of the poor laws in Scotland. It long remained, however, a dead letter, the sentiments of the people having been decidedly adverse to assessment. Various enactments were therefore made, for "restraining and punishing beggars and vagabonds;"* for the employment of children "who were tolerated or neglected at their first entry to begging;"† for "seizing vagabonds and idle persons, for the service of all persons who shall set up manufacturies;"‡ and, lastly, seeing that "the effect of all the good laws hath been frustrat, because there hath been no place provided, wherein such poor people might be set to work, nor persons appointed to have the charge and oversight of them," a law was made "for the establishment of correction-houses," one of which was ordered "at Glasgow, for the county of Lanerk."§ All these statutes proved equally inefficacious, and at last, in 1692, the excellent plan was adopted of vesting the whole powers and management in the Heritors, Ministers, and Elders. Such is the system at the present day. The funds for the supply of the poor are derived from collections at the church-doors, fees for proclamations of marriages, and donations at funerals.|| If these sources are found to be inadequate, and if the deficiency be not made up by voluntary aid, the last resort is assessment. The object, in the emphatic language of the statutes, is—that "the poor may live *unbeggand*."

In Glasgow, for a long period, there was no regular compulsory provision. The supply of the poor was entirely left to the Kirk Sessions, as in other parts of the country. Exigencies occasionally occurred, from the stagnation of trade or the failure of the harvest; and contributions were levied to meet the circumstances. In the course of time, the practice of assessment became more frequent; the ministers and elders produced a list of the poor in their districts; and "the Magistrates appointed such of the inhabitants as were able to bear the burden, to pay certain sums weekly to the poor specified in the list, to whom they gave billets for the

* 1592, 1597, 1600. † 1617. ‡ 1663. § 1672.

|| No part of the fees or donations are now appropriated in Glasgow to the supply of the poor, but are applied to the payment of kirk officers and the support of parochial schools.

purpose, and thence this stent was called *billet-money*.* Pensions and supplies were also given by the City corporation, and the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, the two latter of whom had hospitals for the aged and infirm of their number.† Notwithstanding all these provisions for the poor, begging continued to increase.

It was under such circumstances, that the project of a public hospital was entertained. The benevolent aim was the remedy of pauperism, by the virtuous education of the young, and the profitable employment of the adults. Actuated by such motives, great exertions were made to raise the requisite amount for the building. A general subscription was commenced, and £1335 was collected; the Magistrates and Council gave a grant of the ground; and in 1731, they declared that "the inhabitants of the city have contributed liberally, whereby there is now a fund thought sufficient to defray the charge and expense of the said building." The next object was to provide for the annual maintenance. Previously to this period, "the tax for maintaining the poor," had amounted to £250, and it was now destined for the support of this establishment. The General Session, who anticipated the most beneficial results to their funds, dedicated £250 more. The Corporations, whose property had been hitherto subject to a proportion of the stent, agreed, on being relieved of that burthen, to contribute the following sums:—the Magistrates and Council, £140; the Merchants' House, £60; and the Trades' House and Incorporations, £120—"the undertaking the payment thereof, being the primary motive and reason for erecting the said Hospital, and so cannot be withdrawn."‡ In 1732, twelve Directors were appointed from each of these public bodies, to consider "what work the poor may be most profitably employed in from time to time; and how large quantities of necessaries may be purchased in the most frugal manner; as also to nominate an overseer about the several parts of the work, and to examine the accounts; that the Directors inspect not only the poor's work and expenses, but also their morals, and see to the education of the young, that they be taught to

* Information for the Magistrates, 1763.—The highest amount was 40s. *per annum*.

† All burgesses, "whether merchants or craftsmen," were to pay, at their entry, a small sum for "the hospital of their calling."—Letter of Guildry, 1605

‡ Act of Constitution, 1744:

read, and instructed in the principles of Christianity, and to the proper methods for the management of those who behave well and are diligent, and for the amendment of others; and to keep as frequent meetings for the said ends as need requires."

On the 15th November, 1733, the Institution was opened, under the designation of THE CHARITY WORK HOUSE. In 1734, "the Directors agreed that the house hereafter go under the name of the TOWN'S HOSPITAL." In 1735, it was considered expedient to invest one person with the principal superintendence, and he was elected under the title of *Overseer*, which was afterwards changed to *Preceptor*. In 1742, the Directors published "a short account of the Town's Hospital," in which it is stated, that "to this Hospital all the poor citizens are intituled, or such who, before their admission, have resided six years in the city, without having received charity," if proper objects;—that, as soon as it was opened, "a considerable number of the poor, *especially of the most destitute sort, crowded into it*," so that in 1734, the number was 140, and in 1742, it was 258;—that the poor are "much better provided with wholesome food, good cloathes, and clean lodgings, and at a much less charge than they could have been otherways;"—that "the sick are well attended; the old and infirm get even a reasonable change of diet; and the poor in general are as really relieved from all the distresses of poverty, as if they were persons of wealth: disengaged from all anxieties about daily bread, and the other vexations of the world, while they enjoy so many of the comforts of it, and so many advantages for minding their higher concerns;"—that "many have acquired a dexterity in useful industry;"—that "there are six vaulted cells for mad people, *the first of that kind built in North Britain*;"—that there is an excellent Infirmary, "where it is intended the Physician who attends the Hospital shall give lectures;"—that "the miserable way of life of begging is now almost entirely restrained;"—that "the public are cured of pensioners;"—that reformation is produced; and that education, morals, and religion, are promoted.* In 1744,† the constitution of the Town's Hospital was confirmed by an act of the

* The total annual charge for 258 persons, was stated to be £839, 7s. 6d., and "eaters cost 2½d. per day, or £3, 1s. 7d. per annum." The number, in 1829, was 398, and the maintenance £4, 15s. 10d. each.

† 3d January.

Magistrates and Council. It proceeds on the narrative, "how much it contributes to the advancement of religion, virtue, and good order, and the public utility, honour, and advantage of the country, that provision be made for the necessities of poor indigent children, old decayed men and women, and of others rendered unable to provide for themselves; and that all idle, dissolute, irregular, and disorderly persons be restrained from begging, wandering, and vaguing, while they might be provided for, and usefully and profitably employed for the service of the country, towards their own maintenance." It then describes the excellent adaptation of the Town's Hospital for all these beneficial purposes; and appoints the system of management, which is intrusted to forty-eight Directors, as follows:—Twelve returned annually from the Town Council, five of whom are Bailies—twelve by the Merchants' House, one of whom is the Dean of Guild—twelve by the Trades' House, one of whom is the Convener—and twelve by the General Session, four of whom are Ministers, in rotation. To these were added the Lord Provost, Preceptor and Treasurer, *ex officiis*, making the total number fifty-one.

Such is a historical sketch of the provision for the poor, and of the rise and progress of the Town's Hospital. It now remains to explain the changes which time and experience have introduced.

1. The original object of the Institution has been entirely changed. In practice as well as in title, it has long ceased to be regarded as a *work-house*. The benevolent anticipations of the founders, as to the profitable employment of the inmates, were soon disappointed; and their theory, as to the extinction of pauperism, was soon proved to be altogether visionary. A few years after the establishment, the citizens complained that, "with respect to the inhabitants of Glasgow, although none could outdo them in charitable contributions, they are pestered in their houses, at their shops, and upon the streets, with swarms of idle, vagrant, and sturdy beggars; and begging is a common and constant trade, upon the Exchange, under the very nose of the Magistrates."* It was found, in fact, that such a provision, in place of an incitement to industry, was a temptation to indolence; and instead of a school of virtue, was too often the medium of improper asso-

* Information for Robert Barbour, 1762.

ciations. The expectations of economical maintenance were consequently seen to be illusory; and it was discovered to be much more expedient to relieve the wants, to encourage the industry, and to promote the comforts of the poor, in their own homes.* No persons, therefore, who are capable of contributing to their own livelihood, are now admitted within the walls of the Hospital. It is held as a place of refuge, merely for the aged and infirm—the friendless and destitute—the helpless and hopeless. If such persons are able for any exertion, it is considered more as the means of occupation, than a source of profit.

2. The Hospital is no longer a receptacle for the maintenance and education of the young. It has been judged much more conducive to their present health and future prosperity, that they should be boarded at a cheap rate with decent families, in the country.

3. The attention of the Directors, in place of being confined, as originally, to the inmates of the Hospital, is now much more extended to the out-door poor.† This change has been found greatly conducive, not only to the economy of the funds, but to the comfort of the individuals. Temporary aid is given to such as have fallen into casual distress;‡ medical relief is afforded to such as are afflicted with occasional disease;§ and permanent pensions are granted, either in meal or money, to such as are found unable to provide for their own subsistence.||

4. It was to the honour of Glasgow, that it set the example to Scotland, of a place of confinement for lunatics in the Hospital. Since that time, public attention has been directed to the mental and moral treatment of such unfortunate cases; and, when there appears to be any prospect of recovery, the pauper patient is remitted, in the first instance, to the Lunatic Asylum. The Hospital is thus only a receptacle for incurable insanity, or hopeless imbecility of intellect.

5. Till the year 1816, there was only one surgeon for the

* Ewing's Report on the Poor, p. 72, 73, 74.

† The in-door expenditure, in 1829, was £2816, 5s. 10d., and the out-door £3931, 12s. 5d.

‡ The amount in 1829, was £199, 3s. 10d.

§ The expense in 1829 was £270, 18s.

|| The sum in 1829, for 476 families and individuals, was £1191, 16s. 5d.

whole Hospital poor. In consequence of the recommendation of a Committee, that "the duties of surgeon are too extensive, applying not only to the inmates of the house, but to the out-door paupers," it was deemed expedient to divide the town into four different districts, and to appoint one surgeon for each, with the view of administering gratuitous relief. In 1817, a fifth surgeon was added, and, in 1818, a sixth—thus making six districts.* Medical aid is not confined to the Hospital poor, but is extended to Sessional cases, and, in general, to such residents whose disease is likely to reduce them to the rank of paupers.

6. A practice long prevailed, of converting the cells of the Hospital into places of criminal confinement. This abuse of the charity has, for a considerable time, been discontinued. The only legal receptacles for delinquency are the Jail and Bridewell.

7. A material alteration has occurred with respect to the Kirk Sessions. Glasgow was originally one parish. When the increased population required a subdivision, the unity of ecclesiastical management was preserved; and the members of the different Sessions associated in one board, first, under the name of the *great*, and, then, the *general* Session. The funds of the poor were collected into one mass, and allocated to the respective Sessions according to the number on their roll, but each exercising a discretionary authority on the allotment. Previously to the erection of the Hospital, this was the only system of management for the poor; but, after that event, there came to be two separate jurisdictions, each independent of, though intimately connected with, the other. The Sessions were the sole distributors of the supply under their own charge, and, in most instances, the primary administrators of the cases transferred to the Hospital; while the Directors were the ultimate judges, and the conductors of the establishment.† With the fund raised by assessment, the Sessions never could interfere, but it frequently came to be matter of policy to commit a proportion of it to their superintendence. In 1763, it was stated by the Magistrates, that "of the £400 raised by assessment, only £200 was paid over to the Town's Hospital, and £100 to the General Session *as usual*; the remainder was applied to the purchase of meal

* In 1831, six surgeons were added; in 1841, other two, making fourteen.

† Ewing's Report, p. 22.

in the time of scarcity." In 1773, the still existing practice was introduced, and fifteen assessors were appointed annually by the Magistrates and Council,* as a board of inquisition into the means and substance of the citizens. In 1801, after the severe effects of the failure of two successive harvests, the number of the poor was greatly augmented, and the assessment was more than doubled. A meeting of the Magistrates, Ministers, and Committee of the Directors, was therefore held to deliberate on the emergency, and the following is a copy of the minute:—"The Lord Provost stated the vast increase of the assessment on the inhabitants for supporting the poor, in consequence of the great number who are weekly recommended to be put on the funds of the Hospital, and pointed out the necessity of adopting some measures, in order to keep the assessment within reasonable bounds. After conversing together at considerable length, the meeting seemed to be fully satisfied that the subject was of great importance, and that something was requisite to be done, in order to check the increasing demands that were made on the public for supporting the poor of the Hospital, but were not able to suggest immediately an effectual remedy. In the meantime, it occurred that if the several Kirk Sessions were enabled to distribute a little more money in their respective parishes, it might prevent many recommendations to the Hospital, and ultimately prove a considerable saving to the charity funds; and, therefore, it was proposed that £500, or some such sum, should be advanced from the assessment to the funds of the General Session, to be by them distributed to the particular Sessions, from time to time, in the usual way; it being understood, if this proposal should be adopted, that, in all ordinary cases, persons applying for charity should, in the first instance, be put on the Session's funds, and that, before being recommended to the Hospital, they should be raised to the highest stated pensions on the Session's lists; and, if unable to subsist thereon, that then they might be recommended to the House, when they should cease to receive from the Sessions; and, in order to promote economy, now that work can be got by all who are able to labour, the General Session should be requested to recommend to the particular Sessions, to make a scrutiny into the cases of all the poor upon their respective rolls, as

* Cleland's Annals, vol. i. p. 34.

soon as it can be done with advantage. On considering which, the Directors granted £300, and reserve for farther consideration the propriety of giving more, till the salutary effects of the present aid is known.”*—Nothing could be more judicious than such a provision at the time; but, once introduced, this application of the funds was regularly continued, till at last the annual allowance to the General Session amounted to £1500. It was afterward considered expedient to discontinue the practice altogether, and to withhold all grants till cause was shown for their necessity, and till a complete scrutiny of the poor belonging to the Session applying for aid was made by the Superintendent of the Hospital.† Since that time, another change has occurred. The General Session has ceased to exercise any control over the ordinary church-door collections, which are now left entirely to the charge of the individual Sessions. In consequence also of recommendations that the poor should be managed by the parochial system, without assistance from the Hospital funds, five parishes resolved to try the experiment; but three have since abandoned the attempt,‡ and the practice is retained only by two,§ who are under no obligation to continue it longer than they see expedient.|| The practise now is, that if a poor person, entitled to the privilege of residence, claims relief, he must apply, in the first place, to the Session of the parish in which he lives, who allow him a certain sum per month, according to his necessities: and, if this supply be found insufficient, he is sent with a recommendation to the Weekly Committee at the Hospital, who judge according to circumstances. If temporary relief alone be required, it is afforded periodically till the necessity be removed. If his case appear likely to be permanent, he is visited by the Superintendent, and if he be deemed a proper object, he is placed on a pension.

8. It thus appears that the Directors are the sole guardians of the assessment. A prospective estimate of the required sum is made up by them each year, and laid before

* Ewing's Report, p. 20.

† The amount granted to individual Sessions in 1829, was £1095, 5s.; and to the whole ten Sessions in 1839, £3100, 11s. 2d.; in 1840, £2673, 7s.

‡ Outer-High, St. George's and St. James's.

§ St. John's and St. David's.

|| These two parishes have also given up the experiment; the whole are now under one management.

the Magistrates and Council, who, for the amount to be levied, remit the appropriation to assessors,* and appoint a Collector to receive the money, which is paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital. The sum has varied according to the circumstances of the times. When the Hospital was instituted in 1733, it was £250; in 1763, it was £400; in 1773, £336; in 1783, £1200; in 1793, £1610; in 1803, £3940; in 1813, £10,273; in 1823, £8614; and last year, £6403.† A proportion is paid over to the Barony parish, for the extended Royalty.‡ It is the duty of the Directors to keep the impost within the most prudent legitimate bounds.

9. With respect to the annual contributions to the Hospital from public bodies, the sum to be paid by the Magistrates and Council has been increased from £140 to £220; the sum by the Merchants' House has been raised from £60 to £110; the sum by the Trades' House and Incorporations, £120, has remained the same; and the sum by the General Session, £250, which was afterward advanced to £300, came to be necessarily withdrawn.§

It may be useful to add a short sketch of the *law* with respect to objects of relief.

The poor may be divided into three classes—those who are *not willing* to provide for themselves; those who are *not able*; and those who are in general *both willing and able*, but either cannot procure employment, or are for a time incapacitated. The first class are liable to all the penalties attached to vagabonds and sturdy beggars,|| but the punishment now imposed is imprisonment for a short period.¶ The second class are the real and legitimate objects—the “impotent and pure peopil,” who alone are contemplated by the Scottish Acts. This denomination includes in practice—(1) those who are disabled from gaining a livelihood by advanced age, by incurable disease, or by permanent debility; (2) helpless widows left with families; (3) children, either orphans, whose fathers had acquired a settlement, or destitute or ex-

* Cleland's Annals, vol. i. p. 226.

† In 1833, £10,549; and in 1840, £11,656.

‡ This payment is now discontinued. The legality of the claim having been questioned, an action was raised in the Court of Session, and ultimately decided by the House of Lords against the Barony Heritors.

§ These contributions were superseded by the Act of Parliament, 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. xciii., which altered the principle of assessment from means and substance to rental.

|| Erskine's Inst. B. 4. t. 4.

¶ Tait's Justice of the Peace, p. 407.

posed, whose parents and place of birth are unknown; and (4) idiots, and insane, against whom no crime is charged.* The third class are the able-bodied, who, in general, support themselves by their own labour, but are visited with a temporary calamity. This may arise, (1) from general dearth producing a scarcity of provisions, or from commercial distress creating a want of work. In such cases, it is now understood that there is no claim on the assessment, and that "the law professes only to remedy a permanent evil, and leave those who are suffering under merely temporary distress, to the care of private and voluntary charity."† (2) It may proceed from occasional disease or bodily injury, thus incapacitating for exertion. Proceeding on the strict principle of law, doubts have been entertained as to the title of persons, in such situations, to any parochial relief;‡ but, in general practice and sound policy, it has been laid down, that, "as the best remedy against a numerous list of permanent poor, it is usual to afford such supplies as the exigency requires, by means of which many, who would have been irretrievably ruined or prematurely cut off, leaving their families a burden on the public, are restored to the exercise of their lawful industry."§ Such cases must be left to the wise discretion of the administrators of public charity, and be considered as exceptions from the general rule, that "those persons only are intended to be maintained, who are permanently disabled from earning a livelihood."||

Besides poverty and disability, it is essentially necessary that the applicants for relief should have acquired a legal settlement. This is in general obtained by residence, the period of which is decided to be three years, but it must be continuous, and without charity. A woman gets the privilege by marriage, and a child by parentage. If a person has no other place, he is entitled to be supported by the parish where he was born. Paupers are ordained to remove to the parish of their settlement, but cannot be ordered off so long as they do not beg. The practice of merely warning away, is not held sufficient to interrupt the currency of the period which creates a title to settlement.¶

* Dunlop's Treatise on the Poor, p. 26, 28, 48.

† Ibid, p. 34.

‡ Ibid, p. 28.

§ Hutcheson's Justice of the Peace, vol. ii. p. 55.

|| Dunlop's Treatise, p. 32.

¶ Ibid, p. 50, 54, 57, 59.

It is of the highest importance to maintain a vigilant inspection over the poor in the city, and prevent improper persons from becoming a charge on the funds.

The preceding Introduction, with the notes appended, present a brief history of the origin and progress of the management of the poor in the city of Glasgow ; but as an important change has lately been made in the principle of the assessment, an opportunity is afforded of noticing it, by the reprint of the Rules and Regulations, which have been recently revised and enlarged.

For a long time, but at a remote period, the support of the poor was left to the Kirk Sessions. It was not until the burden increased, by the increase of the population, that the Magistrates resorted to a compulsory assessment, which the poor laws permitted them to do, and this was done by appointing such of the inhabitants as were able to make a weekly payment, and this payment was made to the poor, of which a list was made out—the Corporation, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, making contributions to the same object. The assessment raised in this way in 1763 is stated to be £400. In 1773, the Magistrates appointed fifteen citizens as assessors, who were to sit as a Board to ascertain the "means and substance" of the inhabitants, and according to such estimation to "tax and stent" them for the support of the poor, the Magistrates giving effect to the allocation. The practice of laying on the assessment, by means of fifteen assessors appointed every year, continued till 1840, when an Act of Parliament was passed, herewith appended, altering the principle of the assessment from means and substance to rental—the tenant paying one-half, and the landlord the other. This measure was not less difficult to carry, than it was indispensable to the altered condition and character of the population. A system of taxation suited to small communities, and abstractly considered most fair and reasonable, when applied to large communities was found to be inquisitorial, conjectural, and arbitrary. Accordingly, as the population of Glasgow augmented, the objections to the plan of levying the poors' assessment on means and substance increased. A system that was workable and bearable with a population of a few thousands, was found, in a community of 100,000, both impracticable and intolerable. One of the effects of the system was the annual removal of wealthy merchants to premises beyond the limits of the city, to

escape a tax which they regarded not only burdensome, but odious, from the manner of its imposition. For many years, and at intervals, there were attempts made to effect a change by legislative enactment; but as in these attempts it was always intended to subject the proprietors of houses in the half of the assessment, which would assimilate the practice to what prevailed in the suburban parishes, this class of the community, from their influence and unity of action, were successful in defeating these attempts. At last public opinion set in against the system with an overwhelming force. The Magistrates found the greatest difficulty in obtaining respectable citizens to discharge the duty of assessors, and many of them only consented on an assurance that a legislative measure would be immediately applied for to effect a change. A bill was accordingly prepared by the Magistrates and Council, and introduced into Parliament in the session of 1840, which, after an opposition in both Houses, was passed, and is now the basis of a system of assessment, which, if not free from objections, is free from some of the worst features of the former system. According to the highest economic authority—"The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain, and not arbitrary." "In all countries a severe inquisition into the circumstances of private persons has been carefully avoided." The plan of assessing on rental, while it gives an approximation to the circumstances of individuals, is neither inquisitorial, arbitrary, nor uncertain, and is now generally the principle of local taxation.

Another change of some importance, connected with the revenue for the support of the poor, has recently taken place. The collections at the church doors form a part of the poor's fund; and although the Sessions retained these, they constituted a part of the money expended in support of the Sessional poor, and augment or diminish the sum to be raised by assessment, according to the amount of the collections. Of late years, the aggregate amount was gradually becoming less. This was not to be ascribed to any falling off in Christian sympathy for the poor; but it began to be discovered that the good old Scottish habit of associating deeds of charity with public spiritual duties, was, from the plan of managing the poor in Glasgow, an alliance that did not in the least add to their benefit or comfort. To stay farther reductions in the collections, and to preserve and nourish the spirit of giving at the church doors, an arrangement was entered into, on 19th November, 1839, for five years, between the Town's

Hospital and the Sessions of the different parishes, by which the latter agreed to pay annually out of their collections a fixed sum, the surplus being permitted to go towards the education of the poor in their respective parishes. The best results are expected from this agreement. Crime and poverty are often the fruits of ignorance; and it has been judicially settled that money raised for the support of the poor may be applied to their instruction—a principle not less humane than enlightened.

GLASGOW, 30th March, 1841.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XCIII.

An Act for Explaining, Altering, and Amending the Mode of Assessment for the Maintenance of the Poor within the City of Glasgow.

3d July, 1840.

WHEREAS an act was passed in the Parliament of Scotland, in the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King James the Sixth, intituled, *An Act for Punishment of Strang and Idle Beggars, and Reliefe of the Pure and Impotent*: And whereas another act was passed in the Parliament of Scotland, in the third session of the first Parliament of his Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, *Act concerning Beggars and Vagabonds*: And whereas another act was passed in the Parliament of Scotland, in the fifth session of the first Parliament of his Majesty King William the Third, intituled, *Act anent the Poor*: And whereas another act was passed in the third-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An Act for extending the Royalty of the City of Glasgow over certain adjacent Lands; for paving, lighting, and cleansing the Streets; for regulating the Police, and appointing Officers and Watchmen; for dividing the City into Wards, and appointing Commissioners; and for raising Funds; and giving certain Powers to the Magistrates and Council, and Town, and Dean of Guild Courts, for the above and other Purposes*: And whereas the mode of assessment now in operation for the maintenance of the poor within the said city has, from its unequal, inquisitorial, and conjectural nature, been very generally complained of; and it is expedient, instead thereof, to raise the funds necessary for the support and maintenance of the poor by a more fair and equitable mode of assessment: May it therefore please your Majesty

6 Jas. 6, c. 74.
1579.

3 Sess. 1 Parl.
Chas. 2, c. 16.
1663.

5 Sess. 1 Parl.
Wm. 3, c. 43.
1695.

39 & 40, G. 3,
c. 88.
1800.

Assessment
to be imposed
according to
Rental.

that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act the mode of assessment for the maintenance of the poor within the ancient and extended royalty of the said city heretofore in use shall cease and determine, and instead thereof the monies necessary for that purpose shall be raised by an assessment rateably and proportionally upon the owners and occupiers of all dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, counting-houses, cellars, stalls, stables, mills, factories, mines, quarries, lands, tenements, and other heritages within the said ancient and extended royalty, agreeably to the annual rental or value of such dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, counting-houses, cellars, stalls, stables, mills, factories, mines, quarries, lands, tenements, and other heritages, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; saving and reserving always the right of levying and collecting the current assessment for the maintenance of the poor within the said city, and any arrears of any former assessments which may be due.

Magistrates
and Council
may appoint
Surveyors to
value Pro-
perty.

II. And be it enacted, that in order to enable the said Magistrates and Council to ascertain the rent or value at which such dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, counting-houses, cellars, stalls, stables, mills, factories, mines, quarries, lands, tenements, and other heritages are to be assessed, it shall be lawful to them and they are hereby authorised to appoint Surveyors or Assessors, with power to survey and report upon the yearly rent or value of all such houses and other subjects aforesaid, and to call upon the owners or occupiers thereof to make returns of such yearly rent or value in such manner as the said Magistrates and Council shall prescribe; or the said Magistrates and Council may require all Surveyors and Assessors, appointed or to be appointed, to make surveys, valuations, or assessments for the purpose of imposing and collecting the cess or land tax within the said city or royalty, or, for the purposes of police or statute labour within the same, to give inspection of the surveys, valuations, or assessments in their possession from time to time (which such Surveyors and Assessors are hereby authorised and required to do) to the Surveyors or Assessors appointed or to be appointed by the said Magistrates and Council as aforesaid, or to any other person or persons duly authorised by them for that purpose.

III. And be it enacted, that the Directors of the Town's Hospital of the said city shall, within three months after the passing of this act, and thereafter annually on the second Tuesday of August, make up an estimate for the period or year to which it shall apply of the expense attending the maintenance of the poor within the said ancient and extended royalty, and of the whole other expenses of carrying this act into execution, and shall transmit the same in the usual manner to the Lord Provost or acting Chief Magistrate of the said city, who shall, as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, submit the said estimate to a meeting of the Magistrates and Council of the said city; and the said Magistrates and Council shall, after considering the state of the poor, and the funds requisite for their maintenance for the period to which the said estimate shall apply, fix and determine the rate per pound necessary to be imposed on the annual rental or value to be ascertained as aforesaid, to defray the expense attending the maintenance of the poor of the said city for the said period.

Directors of Town's Hospital to make up a periodical Estimate of Expense; and the Magistrates and Council to fix Rate of Assessment.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said assessment shall be payable by and recoverable from the tenants or occupiers of the said dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, counting-houses, cellars, stalls, stables, mills, factories, mines, quarries, lands, tenements, and other heritages, but the tenant shall be entitled to retain from the amount of his or her rent one-half of the said assessment, on producing to the landlord a receipt for the same, granted by the collector of the said assessment, without prejudice nevertheless to the recovery, in the option of the collector, of the proportion of such assessment payable by the landlord from such landlord direct.

Assessment, how to be recovered.

V. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons so rated and assessed, or liable in the said assessment, shall refuse or neglect to pay the rates or assessments charged upon him, her, or them, or for which they are liable, for the space of fourteen days next after such rates or assessments shall be due and demanded, and notice given by general advertisements in any two of the Glasgow newspapers, and by tuck of drum through the said city, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the collector or collectors of the said assessment to apply to any of the said Magistrates for a warrant to any of their officers to enter his, her, or their house or houses, and to seize and take possession of his, her, or their goods and effects, and which warrant the said Magistrate is hereby authorised to grant, upon a certificate signed by the collector or collectors of such demand having been made, of such no-

In default of Payment of Assessment, Magistrates may grant Warrant to Distrain.

tice having been given, and of such person or persons being in arrear to the amount stated in such certificate; and if such rates or assessments shall not be paid within three days next after such seizure, together with the costs or charges thereby incurred, then the collector or collectors is and are hereby authorised to sell, by public roup, at the Cross of Glasgow, or such other place as may appear proper, such part of the said goods and effects as shall be sufficient to pay the said rates of assessments, with the costs and charges attending such seizure and sale, returning the surplus, if any be, to the owner or owners; such costs and charges to be ascertained by the Magistrate who shall issue the said warrant.

Exemption.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful to impose any assessment in respect of houses, lands, tenements, or other heritages, or any part thereof, occupied exclusively for religious purposes, or as charitable institutions, parish or charity schools, or schools supported by any religious institution or society; and in respect of the assessment imposed by this act on the corporation of the city of Glasgow, and on the Merchants' and Trades' Houses of the said city, as landlords or owners of heritable property within the said city, the annual contributions heretofore made towards the assessment for the maintenance of the poor of the said city by the said parties respectively shall cease and determine: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with or affect the appropriation of the monies collected at the church doors of the said city.

Saving the
Collections
at Church
Doors.

Tenants of
Houses under
the Yearly
Rent of
Seven Pounds
exempted.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the tenants of all dwelling-houses of and under the yearly rent or value of seven pounds sterling, shall be exempted from the said assessment; but the owners or proprietors of all such houses shall be bound to pay their half of the said assessment, or if occupying their own properties, the whole amount thereof; and the said half of the said assessment payable by the landlord in respect of houses of and under the yearly rent or value of seven pounds may, when the same are let, be recoverable in the first instance from the tenant occupying the premises, and the tenant shall be entitled to retain the amount thereof on settling with the landlord for the rent payable by him; and it shall be in the power of the Magistrates of the said city, as heretofore, to receive and consider all appeals or representations made to them with regard to the amount of the assessment imposed, or the poverty or inability of the parties to pay the same, and to give such relief in the premises as to them shall seem just and equitable; and the said Magistrates

and Council shall have power, if they shall think proper, to extend such exemption to the tenants of all dwelling-houses under ten pounds of yearly rent or value: Provided always, that where a tenant or occupier shall occupy or hold in lease a house and shop or other premises exceeding together seven pounds or ten pounds, as the case may be, of yearly rent or value, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of such exemption.

VIII. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the existing laws applicable to the settlement of the poor, or the nature or extent of their right to relief as paupers or otherwise. Laws of Settlement not to be affected.

IX. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall take away or abridge the rights or authorities of the Magistrates, or of the Magistrates and Council of the said city, or of the Directors of the Town's Hospital respectively, with regard to the care, direction, and management of the poor, or the execution of the laws applicable to vagrants or paupers and impotent or disabled persons; and the said Magistrates and Council and Directors respectively shall continue, as heretofore, to appoint the necessary surveyors, collectors, clerks, or other officers, for the assessment, collection, management, and distribution of the funds necessary for the support and maintenance of the poor within the said city, in the same manner as if this act had not passed. Rights of Magistrates and Council, and Directors of Hospital reserved.

X. And be it enacted, That all proprietors having personal or otherwise incomplete or defective titles, life-renters, holders of heritable bonds, bonds of annuity, or other heritable rights affecting any houses, buildings, or other heritages, and also all trustees and factors, judicial or voluntary, for or having the charge of any such properties, shall respectively, when in the actual possession or management of such properties, by uplifting the rents thereof or otherwise, be deemed to be the proprietors or owners thereof liable in payment of the assessment imposed under this act. Who to be deemed Proprietors under this Act.

XI. And be it enacted, That the expense of applying for and obtaining the present act shall be defrayed out of the said ordinary assessment for the maintenance of the poor. Expense of Act.

XII. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and others. Public Act.

CHAP. I.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

SECT. I.—OF THE DIRECTORS.

THE Directors shall meet Quarterly in the Hospital, on the third Tuesday of the months of February, May, August, and November, to manage the general affairs. Other meetings may be called, when considered necessary, by the Lord Provost or eldest Magistrate, or by the Preceptor, or by the Weekly Committee; and at all Meetings of the Directors, ten shall constitute a quorum. The Lord Provost shall preside, and in his absence one of the Magistrates, or in absence of a Magistrate, the Preceptor.

BUSINESS OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

I. NOVEMBER MEETING.

Committees to be elected for the year.

1. *Weekly Committee*;

To conduct the whole details for the year, consisting of the Preceptor, and nine Directors (chosen out of the general body, of such as agree to undertake the duties of the appointment), together with the Visitor of the week. No quorum specified.

2. *Book Committee ;*

Consisting of six Directors (three of whom to be a quorum) to inspect the general books and accounts, and see that the entries therein are properly inserted, and the books regularly brought forward and balanced on the 31st May each year. The annual estimate for the maintenance of the poor shall be made up by them, in terms of the Act of Parliament, and delivered to the Magistrates and Council on or before the second Tuesday of August each year: to meet as often as they may judge proper.

3. *Inventory Committee ;*

Consisting of the Preceptor and two Directors (two to be a quorum) to inspect and compare the inventory, to be taken yearly by the Matron, in the month of June, and to report the result to the next Quarterly Meeting, after discharging the duty.

4. *Committee for Reviewing the Inmates ;*

Consisting of one Magistrate, or the Dean of Guild, or Deacon Convener, and the whole Weekly Committee (four to be a quorum) to meet early in the month of May, when they are to take into consideration the situation and circumstances of every individual person in the house, and to dismiss out of it all whom they may think able to earn their own livelihood, or, in other respects, improper objects for the in-door charity of the Hospital.

5. *Committee on Provisions ;*

Consisting of the Deacon of the Bakers (if he is a Director, or, if not, some other Director), and the Weekly Committee.

II. FEBRUARY MEETING.

No special business.

III. MAY MEETING.

No special business.

IV. AUGUST MEETING.

Office-Bearers to be elected for the year.

1. *Preceptor ;*

Who shall be *ex-officio* a Director as heretofore, and that, in absence of a Magistrate, preside at the meetings of the Directors—visit the Hospital as often as he finds it convenient ; and whatever remarks he may see proper to make, narrate the same in the Visiting Report Book, which is to be regularly laid before the Weekly Committee.

2. *Treasurer ;*

Who shall, *ex-officio*, become a Director ; keep the Bank Account of the Hospital ; and furnish the Governor (on his receipt) with money for paying off the accounts for provisions, and for the other necessary disbursements of the Hospital ; and, at the end of the year, when the books are to be balanced, he shall give in a full account of his intromissions, with the proper vouchers.

3. *Governor—Superintendent—Matron—Clerk—
Chaplain—Surgeons ;*

The Directors reserving to themselves the power of dismissing any of them from their offices, in case of irregular behaviour, incapacity, or other sufficient cause, during any time of the year.

4. *Visitors.*

The Hospital shall be visited every week by one Director, who is to be warned by a notice from the Clerk, when it is his turn to visit ; and this duty shall be in rotation as the Directors stand on the roll made up at the Quarterly Meeting in November.

The Visitor is to write down, in a book kept for the purpose, whatever remarks he sees proper to make ; to be particularly attentive to the quantity and quality of the provisions for the poor, and to see that the house is kept clean and well-aired, and the inmates properly accommodated.

The Visitor for the week shall also be a Member of and attend the Weekly Committee, for the week in which he is requested to visit. He is expected to attend the Church service in the hall on the Sabbath of the week of which he is Visitor. Any Director may visit the Hospital, although not his visiting week, when he judges proper ; and, should he see anything deserving his notice, he may record the same in the Visiting Book of the Directors.

The Visiting Book shall be reported at each Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

SECT. II.—OF THE WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

1. The Weekly Committee shall meet every Friday, or such other day as may be found most convenient for inspecting the management of the house, and for admitting such poor as they may find qualified and properly recommended for Hospital relief. But no persons can be admitted as *permanent* pensioners who have not been previously visited in their own houses by the Superintendent, and a full account inserted in the visitation book of all particulars concerning them.

2. The Committee may appoint punishments for such of the inmates as may be guilty of any breach of their duty, or of any transgression of the Rules of the house; and in cases of great culpability, may expel the offender, or remit the case to a Magistrate for punishment.

3. In accommodating the poor received into the house, regard may be had to their former stations in society, at the discretion of the Governor or the Matron, subject to the approval of the Weekly Committee.

4. The Committee, at their stated weekly meetings, are required to keep a record, in a book kept for that purpose, of all the monies ordered to be paid for temporary relief, with the names of the paupers to whom ordered; also, a record, in same book, of all the paupers admitted on the roll of the house, and their allowances granted in meal and money, which must be transferred into the roll book. And all the other proceedings of the Weekly Committee shall be regularly recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, and to be patent for the inspection of the Directors.

5. The Weekly Committee shall in future keep a record, in a book distinct from those used at their

stated weekly meetings, of all the cases of abuses, irregularities, and misconduct of any of the stipendiaries, menial paid servants, or inmates, brought before them, and their deliverance thereon.

CHAP. II.

STIPENDIARY MANAGEMENT.

SECT. I.—OF HOUSE GOVERNOR.

Duties of the Governor.

1. The Governor is primarily accountable to the Weekly Committee. He must superintend the writing of the ordinary books, take charge of the cash and daily cash book, orders on the Treasurer, the receipts and disbursements of all monies, preserve all accounts, documents, and books belonging to the Hospital, and see that all the account books are kept written up in a proper manner, and in proper time for the monthly and yearly examinations of the Book Committee; to co-operate with the Weekly and Book Committees; with the assistance of the Clerk, to prepare and make up the yearly estimate for the support of the poor, which falls to be sent in annually to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council; and also give the orders for coffins, and orders to native parishes, &c., and attend regularly in the counting-house when not otherwise employed in the duties of the Hospital.

2. He shall appoint all the male menial paid servants in and employed about the establishment of the

Town's Hospital, subject to the approval of the Weekly Committee; and also all the nurses and monitors from amongst the inmates; and suspend the whole or any of the menial paid servants instantler, and remove the nurses and monitors from their employment whenever he has good grounds for doing so, reporting the same to the Weekly Committee, at their first meeting thereafter.

3. He shall, as soon as possible after his appointment, classify the whole of the inmates to the utmost extent practicable in the present house; separating the males from the females, and maintain a proper classification and strict surveillance over the whole establishment. Visit every ward, cell, sick hospital, and the departments of the servants employed in and about the establishment, at least once every day, and report whatever remarks he may see proper to make in the Visiting Report Book, which he must lay regularly before the Weekly Committee at their stated meetings.

4. Should the Governor at any period meet with any transgression of the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital Establishment by any of the stipendiaries (who are the Superintendent, Matron, Clerk, Chaplain, Hospital and District Surgeons), or by any of the inmates, he shall report the same to the Weekly Committee at their first meeting thereafter, in order that said Committee may deal with such transgressors as they shall see fit—by bringing the stipendiaries before the Directors for reprimand or dismissal; and dismiss the inmates if they judge proper.

5. He shall not admit any poor into the Hospital but such as are ordered by the Weekly Committee, except in cases of extraordinary urgency; nor even

then, unless accompanied by an order in writing from a Magistrate, or the Preceptor, which is to be laid before the Weekly Committee for their consideration at the next stated meeting thereafter.

6. All males, on their admission into the Hospital, shall be examined by the Governor and Surgeon; and if proper shall be washed so soon as admitted. Any having infectious or other diseases, the Governor shall put them into sick wards, and not remove them from thence until perfectly cured; and shall also see that the Matron attends to the same rule with the females.

7. With the advice of the Weekly Committee, and the Committee on Provisions, the Governor shall make the necessary purchases of provisions, wines, spirits, and groceries, &c., for the use of the Establishment; and see that the stock books for those articles of provisions, &c., are correctly kept, and also the stock book that has been lately adopted for the meal. And the Governor is strictly prohibited from purchasing any stale, sour, ill-raised, or spoiled bread or biscuit, or any other article of provisions, from town or country bakers, or any other person coming to the door of the Hospital with such articles, however low in price they may be.

8. He must superintend the repairs of the Hospital; the food, bedding, and allotment of clothes for the males, and shoes for the whole inmates; and pay particular attention that the insane inmates are properly cared for according to the circumstances of their respective cases. Procure work for all who are able to work, and as far as possible prevent idleness and waste, and the introduction of ardent spirits into the Hospital by the inmates; and preserve peace, good order, and regularity in the whole establishment.

9. In future, when cases occur that individuals are brought into the Hospital in a very infirm debilitated and helpless state, who are possessed of effects, money, vouchers, and pawn tickets, having no relations, friends, or any person whatever who will take charge or look after them; the Governor shall, in such cases occurring, take a correct inventory of the whole of the property and effects of every description and denomination of the individual on their admission into the Hospital; record the same in an inventory book which he is to keep for that purpose, and subscribe said inventory, which he must lay before the Weekly Committee at their first stated meeting thereafter; and take from said Committee his directions how he is to dispose of the whole or part of said property and effects to pay the expenses and charges incurred by the individual so brought into the Hospital. And in case of death, whatever residue and effects there may be, after defraying all charges and expenses incurred, the same shall be paid over and delivered to the parties who are legally entitled to receive the same; taking from said parties a legal discharge.

10. He must preside over the monthly, half quarterly, and quarterly payments to the out-door poor and nurses, and the distribution of the meal; and report to the Directors, at their stated Quarterly Meetings, the number of inmates in the Hospital—males and females, insane and fatuous—the number of boarders, with the board paid for each; and the number of poor on the roll of the Hospital, with their allowances in meal and money.

11. The Governor, visiting the Hospital in his daily visitations, must be very particular in enjoining good order and propriety, and see that it exists, and take

all precautionary measures to enforce it amongst the inmates; and attend family worship morning and evening in the Hospital.

12. The Governor shall take charge of calling the Quarterly Meetings, and all *pro re nata* meetings of the Directors, prepare the list of business to be brought before the Directors, and attend and bring forward the same for the consideration of the Board; and especially to take charge of and see that all minutes and resolutions are correctly and properly recorded in the sederunt book of the Directors; and also shall attend the Weekly Committee at their stated meetings; and at all Committees where his presence may be found useful.

13. The Governor is not to be engaged in any other business.

SECT. II.—OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Duties of the Superintendent.

1. The Superintendent is primarily accountable to the Weekly Committee and Governor.

2. He is to have the superintendence of the poor, both for admission into the Hospital and for Hospital relief, and inspect the poor for Sessional relief; must make a minute scrutiny of every new case by personal visitation at their dwellings, and by inquiry, and record the result at the time in his visiting book; narrating the name of the applicant, residence, age, occupation, whether married or otherwise; state of their family, their weekly earnings, or income; if relations are liable and able to contribute to their support; if members of incorporated trades; of what religious connection;

whether in receipt of society aliment, or charity, or of pensions, or any other charitable aid: also, the character and appearance of their houses and persons, and record the same in the books to be kept for that purpose, which are to be regularly laid before the Weekly Committee at their stated weekly meetings, at which he is to be in regular attendance.

3. He must visit the whole of the out-door Poor on the roll of the Hospital and Sessions, and also the apprentices, at least once a year, and give in a report of his general inspection to the Directors at their Quarterly or *pro re nata* meeting in August; and must maintain a general inspection over the pauperism of the City, in order to prevent improper persons coming upon the funds of the Hospital and Sessions (and search into the cases of orphan, deserted, and exposed children; to prevent such, as much as possible, from becoming permanent burthens on the funds of the Hospital.) Must conduct the correspondence as to paupers, &c., and attend regularly in his Office or Counting-house at the Hospital, when not employed in the scrutiny of new cases, general inspection, visitations, and attendance on the Weekly Committee.

4. He is to scrutinise all the cases on the rolls of the respective Sessions, and, from that scrutiny, to frame and keep a correct Register of the whole Sessional poor, alphabetically arranged, as well as a minute Record of the scrutiny, and a separate Register of each respective Session, arranged in proportions. And, in order that such Registers may at all times be found accurate, every new application for permanent assistance henceforth made to any Session, must be referred to the Superintendent by the Session when met for full investigation (the Session granting interim relief, if ne-

cessary); the result of his investigation to be entered upon the Record of scrutiny; and, on his Report being submitted to the next meeting of Session, the Session shall judge of the case as they may see fit. And, if the applicant shall then be admitted to the roll, the Superintendent shall add the name to the alphabetical Sessional Records kept by him; or, if refused, to the Record of rejected and improper cases; and in all cases of transfer from one Session to another, or from one proportion to another, or in cases of recommendations of Session poor for admission into the Town's Hospital, or to be taken on the funds of the Hospital, or when orders are given for coffins for persons on the Session rolls. All such transfers, recommendations, and orders, shall be made to pass through the hands of the Superintendent, that he may strike the person removed out of the roll of the Session left, previous to his forwarding the transfer to the new Elder, or the Deacon, or he may accompany recommendations to the Hospital, with a copy of his report on the case recommended, or, in case of death, to remove the name of the person from the roll of the Session; the Superintendent may, from time to time, submit to each Session such information, on any case, as may seem to entitle it to be reconsidered by the Session. When any Sessional pauper shall remove to a parish not within the bounds of the Royalty, such pauper shall be transferred to the Town's Hospital as non-resident, passing the transfer through the hands of the Superintendent, as in the other cases above provided for. Cases of orphans, fatherless children, or families requiring maintenance or assistance, shall, as heretofore, be transmitted direct to the Hospital, by the Elder, or the Deacon, or Session, under whose charge such cases may be.

5. The Superintendent is not to be engaged in any other business.

SECT. III.—OF THE MATRON.

1. The Matron is primarily accountable to the Weekly Committee and Governor; she must admit no poor into the Hospital but such as are received by the Weekly Committee, except in cases of extraordinary urgency, in the absence of the Governor; nor even then, unless accompanied by a written order from a Magistrate or the Preceptor, and she is immediately to report the same to the Governor.

2. She must appoint proper persons for washing the linens and clothes; and must see that the whole house be washed every Monday and Thursday morning, and the stairs and entries again washed every morning, and direct that all the rooms be swept clean once every day, and that the beds be made and the floor below them swept daily; and also that the sand used in washing the house be clean swept off before it is thoroughly dry.

3. All the women and girls, on their admission into the house, must be examined by the Matron and Surgeon; and, if proper, they shall be washed as soon as they are admitted; and the Matron may order such as have any infectious disease to be put into the sick ward, and not removed thence until they are well.

4. The Matron must appoint proper apartments for the sick, and nurses to attend them.

5. The Matron will appoint clothes, if necessary, to be given to the women and girls on their admission, and give orders to have the old clothes cleaned and mended for their use.

6. She must distribute, agreeable to the diet tables, the provisions for the whole house every day; must allot to the nurses their respective departments, and must visit all the wards *every* day, to see that these nurses perform their duty.

7. She must keep a particular account of all the small provisions she may buy, and of the weekly petty charges; and must lay the said account before the Weekly Committee, to whom she is also to report all the clothes she may receive from the nurses belonging to any deceased person in the house.

8. She may appoint proper persons in the house as servants, if there are such; and if not, she shall inform the Weekly Committee thereof, who will allow her to engage fit servants for the requisite situations.

9. She must make out an exact inventory, once every year, in the month of June, of all the bed mats, blankets, sheets, table napery and furniture belonging to the house, and lay the said inventory before the Committee appointed to inspect and compare it.

10. She must not go out of the house without leaving word where she may be found.

11. She is so to order her affairs that she and her servants may regularly attend family worship, morning and evening, and not be absent unless unavoidably hindered, or prevented by sickness; and, in general, she must exert her endeavours to preserve the peace, good order, and regularity of the house, and be particularly attentive to prevent the waste of every thing useful, or the idleness of such as ought to be employed.

12. She is to order the windows to be opened for airing the house as often as may be necessary, and to see that all the fires (excepting such as may be necessary for the sick) are extinguished against nine o'clock

every night; and that no wet clothes are hung over the windows, or in any rooms wherein are beds.

SECT. IV.—OF THE CLERK.

1. The Clerk is primarily accountable to the Governor and Weekly Committee, and must reside in the Hospital; he must keep an exact register of the names, ages, and designations of all the poor admitted into the Hospital, with the recommenders' names on one side or page of a book (to be kept for that purpose), and the time of the death or departure of each pauper, with the manner or cause thereof, on the opposite side or page.

2. He must keep a Journal and Ledger, containing an account of all the victuals and clothes that are bought for the use of the Hospital, and of the general expenditure of the house.

3. The transactions of every month must be posted at the end of the month, and the books balanced within a few days after the close of the financial year.

4. He is so to regulate his affairs that he may attend daily on family worship, morning and evening, unless necessarily absent, or prevented by sickness.

5. He must attend all the various Committees, to write down their sederunts and remarks, and must transmit to the visiting Director a written notice when it is his turn to visit the Hospital. He must also intimate to the Conveners of Committees, on their appointment, what are the duties required of such Committees; and to the members of Committees he must intimate, in writing, when they are required to meet; and he must also intimate to the Ministers chosen into the direction of the Hospital, every year, the desire of

the Directors that they would so arrange amongst themselves that at least one Minister be present at every General Meeting of the Directors.

6. He must also attend to see the meal weighed out to the poor; and must keep a correct account of the quantity laid in, and of the date and quantity, and the name of each person to whom it is delivered out, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

7. He must not go out of the Hospital without leaving notice where he may be found.

SECT. V.—OF THE CHAPLAIN.

1. Family worship is to be daily performed by the Chaplain, every morning and evening, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, in the hall of the Hospital, with the assembled inmates.

2. He is to attend to the administration of religious instruction to the sick and dying; and once, at least, every Sabbath, he is to preach in the Hospital, and, on the evenings of that day, he is to engage in preaching, or such other religious exercises as may be considered best adapted for the edification of the inmates. None of the inmates are to be allowed to go out on Sabbath, except for the purpose of attending public worship, and those only who are members of some Christian congregation.

3. Besides performing public worship, it shall be his duty, during the week, to visit portions of the inmates, so that he may go over the whole Hospital once every week; for which purpose the Hospital may be divided into twelve portions, and two of these visited daily, devoting one hour to each.

4. He is to be subject to the instructions and con-

trol of the Weekly Committee and Governor; he is to preserve a general inspection over the whole indoor establishment, and to see that the Regulations of the Hospital are in no way violated or neglected, particularly the instructions of the Weekly Committee, of date 27th May, 1839;* and, in the event of any irregular conduct coming under his notice, he is to communicate the same to the Governor, in order, if necessary, that it may be brought before the Weekly Committee.

5. When required, he is to examine the progress made by the children at school, and educated at the expense of the Hospital.

SECT. VI.—OF THE SURGEONS.

1. *House Surgeon.*

1. Is to attend the Meetings of the Weekly Committee, when required.

2. He is to inspect all the poor that are admitted into the Hospital, when called to that duty by the Governor or the Matron; and he is to record the state of health of children received into the Hospital at the time of their admission.

3. He is to visit the Hospital daily, and to report weekly to the Weekly Committee the state of his patients.

4. He is to visit at the specified times (along with the deputations of the Weekly Committee) the patients in the Lunatic Asylum maintained at the expense of the Hospital.

* With the exception of that part of the minute where it is stated that he is to take charge of the Stock Books.

5. The whole duties of House Surgeon must be done personally (and not by deputy) by the gentleman holding the appointment.

6. Salary of House Surgeon to be twenty-five guineas per annum.

2. *District Surgeons.*

1. Are to visit and attend *personally*, within their respective districts, poor persons suffering under disease, who, from having acquired a legal settlement, and being unable to pay for medical attendance, may be recommended by the minister of their parish, or the Elder, or the Deacon, of their proportion, as proper objects of such charitable aid.*

2. They shall, every Friday morning, transmit to the Weekly Committee their report books, containing a list, with the name—occupation—place of residence—name of the Elder, or the Deacon, recommending—state and progress of disease, or convalescence—or the fitness or unfitness for work of every pauper, visited or treated by them during the preceding week. And when each such report book is filled up, it shall be the property and remain in possession of the Directors of the Hospital.

3. In case of any patient, having claim upon the Hospital, removing out of the royalty into the suburbs, it shall be incumbent upon the District Surgeon nearest such place of the suburbs, to visit such patient, if required to do so by the Governor or by the Superintendent of the Hospital.

* Ministers, Elders, and Deacons, are earnestly requested to be very cautious in examining into the claims of applicants as to their ability to pay for medical advice.

4. In order to preserve a statistical series of cases of disease in the various districts of the city, the District Surgeons are required to make up a regular and correct quarterly summary of such cases in their report books.

5. As the whole duty of attending to the sick poor must be personally done by the Surgeon or Surgeons appointed to each district, they are expected to use the medicines most efficacious for the removal of disease, at the least possible expense.

6. The District Surgeons shall conform to the orders of the Weekly Committee and the Governor.

7. The salary of the District Surgeons shall be twenty guineas per annum for each district.

8. The Directors shall, from time to time, appoint the places where medicines are to be obtained for the different districts.

Regulations, &c., respecting the Appointment and Retirement of the House Surgeon and District Surgeons.

1. On the appointment of Surgeons to the districts of the city, they shall be informed that, in order to their becoming well acquainted in the districts that they may be appointed to, and the poor becoming well acquainted with them, they will not be permitted to give up the districts to which they may have been appointed at first, for any other, except for some very urgent reason, to be considered of by the Directors, but shall remain there as District Surgeons, so long as they are continued in the employment of the Hospital.

2. The District Surgeons being elected annually, no Surgeon shall be eligible to fill the situation of

District Surgeon after he has served six years continuously, from 1st September of the current year of his appointment; but, that after he has been out of the employment of the Hospital for two years, he may be again eligible to be chosen to any one of the districts. And as to meet this arrangement, two of the Surgeons at the top of the list, who shall have been employed for six years, from 1st September of the year of their appointment, shall retire annually; the election of their successors shall take place at the Meeting in August, when the Office-Bearers of the Hospital are elected; and they shall enter upon the duties of District Surgeons, upon the 1st of September immediately following.

3. The election of Hospital Surgeon shall be annual, and when any Surgeon shall have held the situation for a period of six years continuously, he shall on the 31st of August thereafter retire. His successor to be appointed at the Quarterly Meeting in the same month of August, and to enter upon the duties of Hospital Surgeon on the 1st of September following; it being understood that the Surgeon so retiring may, after two years, be again eligible to fill any vacancy that may occur.

4. In the event of any vacancy taking place, by resignation or otherwise, of any of the Surgeons, a successor shall be appointed by the Directors, as formerly, and the Surgeon so elected to be put at the bottom of the list.

5. No candidate shall be eligible to the situation of District Surgeon who has not been a licentiate for at least two years.

6. When vacancies are to be filled up, a Committee shall be appointed to take into consideration the seve-

ral applications, testimonials, standing in practice, and residence as convenient or otherwise for the district then vacant; and that all applications should be sent to the Hospital, at least fourteen days before the day of appointment. The Committee to be appointed by the Weekly Committee, and to consist of four from their number, and one from each of the four bodies comprising the Directors—five a quorum: which Committee shall recommend to the Directors those whom they consider best qualified. The list so submitted not to exceed three for one district.

SECT. VII.—OF THE NURSES.

1. Those appointed to attend the sick, shall be obliged to keep the apartments and every thing about the sick clean, and in good order, and shall obey such orders as may, from time to time, be given them by the Surgeon, or by the Matron under his authority.

2. When there has been any malignant disease, or when the sick person dies, the nurse is to deliver the bed clothes used during the disease, or at the time of death, to the Matron, for the purpose of being washed, and made sufficiently clean, before any other person uses them.

3. The nurse must be accountable to the Matron for the wearing apparel, and every thing else under her charge, belonging to the deceased.

4. The nurses appointed to attend such children as may necessarily be in the Hospital, shall have them washed, combed, and dressed every morning.

5. The nurses must obey the orders of the Matron, and receive their directions from her; use their endeavours to preserve the good order and cleanliness

of the house ; and acquaint the Matron of irregularities in the behaviour of any person.

6. Every female inmate of the Hospital whom the Matron may consider competent to undertake the charge of an apartment, or ward, shall be obliged to do so, and must faithfully discharge the duties thereof, under the penalty of dismissal from the house by the Weekly Committee.

SECT. VIII.—GENERAL RULES.

No fees are permitted to be taken by any stipendiary for any matter, business, or attendance, connected with the establishment of the Town's Hospital, on any account whatever, and no perquisites of any description or denomination, be allowed to any stipendiary or menial paid servant in the establishment. Should any fees be taken, or perquisites appropriated by any of the stipendiaries, and the fact established by the Weekly Committee, the Committee shall immediately dismiss the party transgressing, and communicate the circumstance to the Directors ; and, should any of the paid menial servants take fees, or appropriate perquisites, on the Governor ascertaining the fact, he shall immediately dismiss the party transgressing, and communicate the circumstance to the Weekly Committee.

No provisions, &c., purchased for and brought into the Hospital for the use of the house, shall be taken out of it on any account whatever, by any stipendiary or menial servant, although they should pay for the same ; and no articles of any description or denomination whatever, are to be allowed to be brought into the Hospital by any stipendiary or menial servant,

to be packed by them before being sent to their friends, on any account, in order to prevent any suspicion of irregularity on the part of the stipendiaries and servants.

CHAP. III.

OF ADMISSION ON THE FUNDS.

SECT. I.—SESSIONAL POOR.

See Section II. of the Superintendent, clause 4, page 11, respecting Sessional Poor.

SECT. II.—HOSPITAL RELIEF AND ADMISSION.

1. When a poor person has been received on the Session funds, he should not be recommended to the Hospital for assistance, until he (or she) has been raised to the highest-stated pension allowed by the Session (including the allowance from other sources of charity), and is found unable to subsist thereon, in which case a recommendation may be transmitted to the Weekly Committee by his (or her) Elder, or Deacon, who shall furnish a written statement of all the particulars of the case known to such Elder, or Deacon, in conformity with the first paragraph under the head SESSIONAL POOR.

2. In extraordinary cases—such as when the head

of a family has been suddenly taken from them, leaving a number of young children unprovided for—application may be made direct to the Hospital without waiting for the meeting of Session, but such applications must be accompanied by a full statement of the circumstances entitling such families to Hospital relief, communicated either *personally* or in *writing* to the Weekly Committee by the Elder, or the Deacon, of the proportion.

3. Before recommending any cases to the Hospital, even for temporary relief on account of sickness, the Elder, or the Deacon, must first ascertain that such persons do actually reside within his proportion, and that they are by residence and poverty entitled to be recommended for relief.

4. Recommendations for admission into the Hospital must be accompanied by the same ample information as is required with recommendations for relief from the funds of the Hospital, and no pauper should be recommended for admission into the Hospital, but such as, from their *friendless, helpless, and infirm condition*, are unable to subsist on the out-door charity allowed by the Hospital. To qualify for admission into the Hospital full legal residence is absolutely necessary; and to establish the length of residence, the best evidence that can be adduced should in every case be required.

5. In cases of urgent necessity, it may be requisite to admit a person immediately into the Hospital, upon a recommendation by one of the Magistrates or the Preceptor, until the Weekly Committee meet; but such admissions are in every instance to be brought under the review of the Weekly Committee at *their first meeting*, for their sanction or dismissal.

6. No person in a state of insanity can now be received into the Hospital without a warrant or order made by the Sheriff Depute or Substitute, authorising the reception and confinement of the lunatic; which warrant or order can only be obtained by producing a certificate or report, signed by a properly qualified physician or surgeon, who has carefully visited and examined the person to whom it relates, and endeavoured to ascertain that such person is a furious or fatuous person or lunatic, and proper to be confined in a house for the reception of such persons.

Without such certificate and warrant or order, no recommendation for the reception of a lunatic can be entertained.

Medical men granting such certificate, without having visited and examined the person to whom it relates, are subject to a penalty of fifty pounds. See 55, Geo. III. cap. 69, sec. 8 and 9, Geo. IV. cap. 34, sec. 5.

7. When an applicant has been received on the funds of the Hospital, his name must be struck out of the roll of Session poor, as he cannot receive from both sources at the same time.

8. In some instances, persons received into the Hospital, who have effects, are disposed to conceal or sell them, on purpose to procure intoxicating liquors when in the house. To prevent such misconduct in future, the Directors ordain, that all persons who have any effects or money, shall deliver them to the Governor on their admission, with an inventory of the same, attested by their elder, or the deacon of their craft, which effects or money will be restored to them when they leave the house (in so far as they have not been applied to their own use or sup-

port), with the approbation of the Weekly Committee.

SECT. III.—OF THE IN-DOOR POOR.

1. None of the inmates shall be permitted to go out of the Hospital, without leave asked and obtained from the Governor or the Matron.

2. No person shall be allowed to carry out any portion of the daily food, nor to introduce into the Hospital any spirituous or intoxicating liquor.

3. None of the inmates must be guilty of drunkenness, stealing, cursing, swearing, or of using indecent or opprobrious language; nor shall any one be suffered to disturb the peace of the Hospital in any way.

4. All paupers are strictly prohibited from asking or taking money from any person visiting the Hospital.

5. All the inmates are required to attend family worship, morning and evening, in the hall of the Hospital, and also on the Sabbath evenings, excepting such as are infirm or incapable from their state of mental or bodily health, or such as are prohibited by the Governor or the Matron.

6. That the peace and decorum of the Hospital may be duly preserved on the Sabbath-day, no person (excepting Directors or Office-Bearers) shall be permitted to visit the Hospital on that day, unless in cases of urgent necessity, and with the special consent of the Matron.

7. Every individual employed in labour within the house must regularly repair to such apartments, and at such hours, as may be assigned for that purpose, and they shall continue their employment industri-

ously for the time appointed, or till their allotted task is finished.

8. The hours of rising and retiring to rest must be varied according to the season of the year, and the state of individuals, under the direction of the Governor and the Matron.

9. All the inmates are to change their linens at least once every week.

10. If any of the inmates escape over the wall of the Hospital, or leave the house without permission, on their return they shall be subjected to dismissal, or such privations as the Weekly Committee may judge proper, unless that Committee consider it necessary to remit the offender to a Magistrate for punishment.

11. All who are able, and not detained by sickness, shall attend at their meals in the public hall, and such as are absent without sufficient cause shall lose that meal.

12. Transgressors of any of the above Regulations shall be subjected to the cognisance of the Weekly Committee, and to the punishments consequent thereon.

SECT. IV.—OF THE CHILDREN.

1. When orphan or destitute children have been received into the house by the Weekly Committee, the Governor and Matron shall take the earliest opportunity of sending them out to be nursed, or boarded with persons of good character, and when possible in the country; and when the Committee are of opinion that any of the boys are sufficiently educated and grown up to be put to trades, they shall authorise the

Governor to enter into indentures for such boys, in name of the Directors of the Town's Hospital, engaging them as apprentices, to such masters (either tradesmen, farmers, or others), as the Committee may approve of; and, in like manner, when any of the girls are properly educated, and grown up to be put to service, the Committee shall authorise the Matron to engage them in service with any such persons as they may approve of.

2. All nurses applying for children out of the Hospital are required to produce to the Governor or Matron a certificate from their minister or elder of their moral character, and, if wet nurses, a certificate also of their state of health from a surgeon. Proper inquiry is to be made by the Governor or by the Superintendent, as to the character and qualifications of masters or mistresses, applying for apprentices or servants.

3. Boys and girls (on going out of the house, or off the funds of the Hospital), to be properly clothed; and, in case of sickness, they are to be received again into the house, provided their master or mistress make application for that purpose.

Apprentices are to be visited by the Superintendent at least once every year, to see that they are kept in good order, and properly taught their respective trades, and the result reported to the Weekly Committee.

4. The children who are out at nursing, or boarding, are, if possible, to be brought before the Weekly Committee annually, on the second Thursday of August, to see that they are properly taken care of, and that the Chaplain may ascertain the progress of such as are at school.

SECT. V.—OF THE IDIOTS AND LUNATICS.

1. When any case of pauper lunacy, properly certified, has been recommended to the Weekly Committee, to be supported at the expense of the Hospital, after inquiring into all the circumstances of the case, the Committee (with the advice of the Surgeon to the Hospital) shall take into consideration whether the recovery of the lunatic is most likely to be promoted by transmitting the patient to the Lunatic Asylum, or receiving him (or her) into the Hospital, and decide as may seem best.

